

Siepmann's Elementary French Series

WORD- AND PHRASEBOOK

FOR

LES MÉSAVENTURES
DE JEAN-PAUL CHOPPART



WORD- AND PHRASEBOOK

FOR

LES MÉSAVENTURES DE JEAN-PAUL CHOPPART

BY

THE GENERAL EDITORS OF THE SERIES

London

MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED

NEW YORK: THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

1904

All rights reserved

WORD- AND PHRASEBOOK
FOR HOME-WORK

W O R D S

Note.—This Appendix gives the primary and ordinary meanings of words, and therefore does not in every case supply the best word to be used in the translation of the text.

Some words and phrases are intentionally inserted several times.

Page	WORDS	WORDS		
1	to belong to . . . an idler greedy essential	appartenir à . . . un fainéant gourmand essentiel	dishevelled a blade (<i>of straw</i>)	ébouriffé un bâin
2	dirty torn the button	sale déchiré le bouton	as a rule the slipper the string	d'ordinaire la pantoufle
3	the holidays above all the cake	les vacances (<i>f</i>) surtout le gâteau	the grocer to blush the gun	l'épicier rougir le fusil
4	a rod, stick the whale outside (<i>au dr</i>) the fist	une baguette la baleine dehors le poing	to be in need of . . . to whistle	avoir besoin de . . . siffler
5	the remorse the hunger a peal of laughter	le remords la faim un éclat de rire	to cross, go across the hedge	franchir la haie
6	to hang from . . . a pilferer the cherry	pendre à . . . un escamoteur la cerise	refreshing. to make haste to talk	rafraîchissant se dépêcher causer
7	the limbs to unhook	les membres (<i>m</i>) décrocher	to cut not to know	couper ignorer

PHRASES

Abbreviations.—sg. = 'something,' qc = 'quelque chose,' and
qn = 'quelqu'un(e).'

Page	PHRASES	PHRASES
1	at the bottom of his heart in time (<i>as time goes on</i>) as for his clothes . .	au fond du cœur avec le temps quant à ses vêtements . .
2	to wear shoes to raise taxes to be very ignorant	porter des souliers lever des impôts être fort ignorant
3	always to take care to . I tremble to say it to be in debt	avoir toujours soin de . . je frémis de le dire avoir des dettes
4	to succeed in doing sg. to run away as fast as his legs would carry him in the opposite direction	parvenir à faire qc. s'enfuir à toutes jambes en sens contraire
5	to utter a cry the sight of a cherry-tree to make a journey round the world	pousser un cri la vue d'un cerisier faire le tour du monde
6	to go one's round on the contrary that's a different matter	faire sa tournée au contraire c'est autre chose
7	he put him down on the ground safe and sound	il le déposa à terre sain et sauf

4 *Mésaventures de Jean-Paul Choppart*

to steal	voler	to prevent	empêcher
5 to he	mentir	a cap	un bonnet
the ear	l'oreille (f)	the black-	le maréchal
to let go	lâcher	smith	ferrant
a gesture	un geste		
9 henceforth	dès lors	a thief	un voleur
to punch	pincer	the trousers	le pantalon
an event	un événement	the braces	les bretelles (f)
10 the townhall	la mairie	the leather	le cuir
the council-	la salle du	the abole	la demeure
room	conseil	the lie	le mensonge
the arm-chair	le fauteuil		
11 the heart	le cœur	the kindness	la bienveillance
to scold	gronder	solemn	solemnel
the obstinacy	l'opiniâtréte (f)	the fright	la frayeur
12 the jailer	le geôlier	the joy	la joie
a log	une bûche	the cheny	la cerise
bitter	amer	to end by ..	finir par ..
13 the lock	la serrure	to climb	grimper
the anger	la colère	the crowd	la foule
the piece of	le meuble	the scratch	l'écorchure (f)
furniture			
14 to weep	pleurer	to spoil	gâter
the supper	le souper	mocking (adj)	moqueur
dainty	frind	to fling, throw	lancer
15 a drop	une goutte	a blade of	un brin de
the angui-h	l'angosse (f)	straw	paille
cowardly	poltron	the cat's hole	la chatière
the floor	le plancher		
16 to recoil	reculer	fat	gras
to meet	rencontrer	the trade	le métier
the face	la figure	the spy	l'espion(ne)
17 to boast	se vanter	unfortunately	par malheur
just now	tout à l'heure	gently	doucement
the owner	le propriétaire	to slip	glisser
18 funny	drôle	to scold	gronder
to catch	attraper	to enjoy one's	s'amuser
to trifle	badiner	self	
a coward	un lâche		
19 the pocket	la poche	along .. (prep)	le long de ..
short	bref	the breath	l'haleine (f)
the treaty,	le traité	to bark	aboyer
bargain			
20 the gait	la démarche	to wager	gager
to run away	décamper	the cloud	le nuage
to dare	oser	the dust	la poussière

that does not concern you	cela ne vous regarde pas
8 to kick some one so much the worse for you don't make so much fuss	donner des coups de pied à qn. tant pis pour vous pas tant de façons
9 to address some one in a bantering tone to put some one out to be in rags	s'adresser à qn. d'un ton goguenard déconcerter qn. être en lambeaux
10 to give an account of sg. to draw up a report without foreseeing the consequences	rendre compte de qc. rédiger un procès-verbal sans prévoir les conséquences
11 to keep silence to bring before the police-court	garder le silence traduire devant le tribunal de police
to take some one to prison	conduire qn. dans la prison
12 so much the worse for you without further ado you need it	tant pis pour vous sans plus de façon vous en avez besoin
13 to upset the bench to make faces to grind one's teeth	renverser le banc faire des grimaces grincer des dents
14 a piece of brown bread to play the fool to shake one's head	un morceau de pain brûlé faire le farceur hocher la tête
15 to break a jug at sunrise to shake the bairns	brisier une cruche au lever du soleil ébranler les barreaux
16 his hair stood on end wherever he went what has become of him ?	ses cheveux se hérisseurent quelque part qu'il allât qu'est-il devenu ?
17 to stop short it does not matter to bear some one a grudge	s'arrêter court c'est égal en vouloir à qn.
18 to teach some one some tricks at the end of an hour to broach a subject	enseigner des tours à qn. au bout d'une heure entamer un sujet
19 he wants for nothing he succeeded only too well to hold out one's hand	il ne manque de rien il ne réussit que trop bien tendre la main
20 to betake one's self to the prison to be as big as a giant that is what I thought	se rendre à la prison avoir la taille d'un géant c'est ce que je pensai

6 *Mésaventures de Jean-Paul Choppert*

21	the scamp to hurry to catch one up	le gaillard se dépêcher rattraper qn.	to go down to deceive to recover	descendre tromper se remettre
22	to be tired to be sorry for... to grumble	être fatigué se repentir de... grommeler	the fugitive flat the arm	le fuyard plat, plate le bras
23	the (thick) rope to come undone frail	le câble se dénouer frêle	the current (<i>of a river</i>) the squall	le courant la bourrasque a thunder-clap
				un coup de tonnerre
24	the chastisement to suspect a cry of distress	le châtiment soupçonner un cri de détresse	to drown (<i>t.</i>) the mattress the blanket	noyer le matelas la couverture
25	the miller suddenly the cabbage	le meunier tout à coup le chou	fresh the potato	frais, fraîche la pomme de terre
26	a sack of corn the flour a pulley	un sac de blé la farine une poulie	the mill the sluice the stable	le moulin l'écluse (<i>f.</i>) suer
27	the palfrey the manservant to chuckle	le palefrenier le domestique ricaner	the jest the wrong a big drum	l'écurie (<i>f.</i>) la plaisanterie le tort
28	the mountebank the barn whole (<i>adj.</i>)	le saltimbanque la grange entier	to possess an adventure a mine	posséder une aventure une mine
29	the cat the sheep the rabbit	le chat le mouton le lapin	to feed a stroke of luck	nourrir un coup de fortune
30	the wheel to pile up a Noah's ark	la roue entasser une arche de Noé	to take leave to take to pieces the wolf the fox	prendre congé démontter le loup le renard
31	the monkey to yawn to whistle	le singe bâiller siffler	to howl to smoke to overcome	hurler fumer surmonter
32	the mud the somersault noisy	la boue la culbute bruyant	to wash one's self the brook the apprentice	se laver le ruisseau l'apprenti
33	the violin the elbow	le violon le coude	the idler to stir, shake	le fainéant remuer

- 21 to return to the house
to be in a terrible fright
to look back
- 22 let us go straight ahead
to play ducks and drakes
that's very funny
- 23 to increase the danger
it was no use their shouting
from time to time
- 24 on the edge of the bank
to regain consciousness
the very next day
- 25 to wish some one a good journey
to do some one a service
not to be of the same mind
- 26 to sweep the loft
it was something new
to feed the donkeys
- 27 for want of sg. better
to run wild
to weep bitterly
- 28 to have no suspicion of sg.
an hour had passed
to feel the need of sg.
- 29 to accept a proposal
to make similar conditions
at daybreak
- 30 the carriage stops
by means of a short ladder
the whole topsy-turvy
- 31 to let one's self be taken in
to lie there at full length
to avoid the ruts (*of the road*)
- 32 to fall on one's side
to get off with a few bruises
to start again on one's way
- 33 to cross one's arms
to make one's self useful

- entrer dans la maison
avoir grand'peur
regarder en arrière
- allons toujours devant nous
faire des ricochets
c'est bien drôle
- augmenter le danger
ils eurent beau appeler
de temps en temps
- sur le bord du rivage
reprendre connaissance
le lendemain même
- souhaiter un bon voyage à qn.
rendre un service à qn.
ne pas être du même avis
- balayer le grenier
c'était du nouveau
donner à manger aux ânes
- faute de mieux
courir les champs
pleurer à chaudes larmes
- ne pas se douter de qc.
une heure s'était écoulée
sentir le besoin de qc.
- accepter une proposition
stipuler des conditions pareilles
à la pointe du jour
- la voiture s'arrête
au moyen d'une courte échelle
le tout pèle-mêle
- se laisser prendre
être couché là tout de son long
éviter les ornières
- tomber sur le flanc
en être quitte pour quelques con-
tusions
- se remettre en route
- se croiser les bras
se rendre utile

8 *Mésaventures de Jean-Paul Choppard*

34	to guess	deviner	an error	une erreur
	the silence	le silence	a row, noise	un tapage
	to blow	souffler	the remembrance	le souvenir
	the duck;	le canard		
	shrill	criard		
35	a street corner	un coin de rue	the cheese	le fromage
	the loafei	le bâtaud	the trestle	le tîteau
	the lettuce	la laitue	to prevent	empêcher
36	pitiless	impitoyable	a bottle	une bouteille
	provided that .	pourvu que .	to be in need of	avoir besoinde..
	the rage	la rage	the scoundrel	le maraud
37	instead of .	au lieu de .	sudden	subit
	a box on the ear	un soufflet	to faint	s'évanouir
	the cheek	la joue	to roll down	dégringoler
38	a cheese	un fromage	sticky	gluant
	underneath	au-dessous de .	the brandy	l'eau-de-vie (f)
	(prep)		the part (<i>in a</i> <i>play</i>)	le rôle
	to stifle, choke	étouffier		
39	a hen	une poule	hideous	hideux
	the bird-lime	la glu	at least (<i>cony</i>)	du moins
	the tail	la queue	the traveller	le voyageur
40	the fool	la nourriture	to chew	mâcher
	the chicken	le poulet	raw	cru
	to catch	attraper	the merit	le mérite
41	the hazel-nut	la noisette	the cage	la cage
	to use sg.	se servir de qc.	to tame	dompter
	the pebble	le caillou	the idleness	l'oisiveté (f)
42	the velvet	le velours	the crowd	la foule
	the star	l'étoile (f)	the silly	la nausérie
	the part	le rôle	nonsense	
	(actor's)		impatiently	impatiemment
43	the purpose	le but	to feed on .	se nourrir de ..
	the curtain	le rideau	the fly	la mouche
	to hide	cacher	to recoil	reculer
44	the mouth	la bouche	the disgust	le dégoût
	to fast	jeûner	the audience	l'auditoire (m)
	next year	l'année	to untie	délier
		prochaine		
45	to upset	renverser	to catch	attraper
	to get up again	se relever	the chicken	le poulet
	the hen	la poule	above . . (prep)	au-dessus de ..
46	to shudder	frissonner	to try	tenter
	hootings	des huées (f)	the dog	le chien
	the bear	l'ours	nothing at all	rien du tout
47	at the very	tout au moins	the courtyard	la cour
	least		to grant	accorder

to behave like a madman
 34 to play the violin
 I do not ask for anything better
 to take part in sg.
 35 to get ready for the performance
 to be busy doing sg.
 to dress as a monkey
 36 by way of lesson
 to cry with rage
 there is no way of resisting
 37 what has become of him ?
 I do not know what you mean

se démener comme un possédé
 jouer du violon
 je ne demande pas davantage
 prendre part à qc.
 se disposer pour la représentation
 être en train de faire qc.
 s'habiller en singe
 en guise de leçon
 pleurer de rage
 il n'y a pas moyen de résister
 qu'est-il devenu ?
 je ne sais pas, ce que vous voulez
 dire

to pretend to weep
 38 to laugh heartily
 to sit down at the table
 that's just what I want

feindre de pleurer
 rire de grand cœur
 se mettre à table

39 to utter grunts
 the back(ground) of the stable
 mind you take care !

voilà mon affaire
 pousser des grognements
 le fond de l'écurie
 prenez donc garde !

40 nobody can understand you
 I have just plucked the bird
 to ask for some more

personne ne peut vous comprendre
 je viens de plumer l'oiseau
 en demander d'autres

41 your (2nd sing.) turn !
 to make one's self useful
 to go down on one's knees

à ton tour !
 se rendre utile
 se mettre à genoux

42 to keep one's balance
 that will do nicely !
 keep quiet !

se tenir en équilibre
 voilà qui va bien !
 tenez-vous tranquilles !

43 to keep a promise
 to put some one on the wrong
 track

tenir une promesse
 donner le change à qn.

I do not want any

je n'en veux pas

44 to be in the habit of doing sg.
 will you kindly leave me alone

avoir l'habitude de faire qc
 voulez-vous bien me laisser
 tranquille

to begin to scream

se mettre à crier

45 to remember a lesson
 to have the honour to . .
 to stretch out one's arms
 towards some one

se souvenir d'une leçon
 avoir l'honneur de . .
 étendre les bras vers qn.

46 to shut the door
 to avoid sg.
 to restore order

fermer la porte
 se mettre à l'abri de qc.
 rétablir la tranquillité

47 to keep (*preserve*) the skin

conserver la peau

		the owner the next day	le propriétaire le lendemain	the stable	l'écurie (f)
48	the noise	le bruit	to ring (<i>a bell</i>)	sonner	
	unfortunately	par malheur	to bark	abooyer	
	the chain	la chaîne	to be scared	être épouvanté	
49	the bush	le buisson	the thicket	le taillis	
	above all	surtout	the oats	l'avoine (f)	
	this way ¹	par ici !	indeed	en effet	
50	panting (<i>ailly</i>)	haletant	the blow, cut	le coup	
	the neck	le cou	an inn	une auberge	
	the destiny	la destinée	the departure	le départ	
51	the hamlet	le hameau	the cheese	le fromage	
	a windfall	une bonne aubame	to try hard	tâcher	
	his birthday	son jour de fête	a barn	une grange	
52	to take away	ôter	a blade of straw	un brin de paille	
	the outer	la porte ex-	by chance	par hasard	
	door	teriorne	to have the right	avoir le droit	
	to breathe	respirer	to . . .	de . . .	
53	to belong	appartenir	the tooth	la dent	
	a speech	un discours	the leisure	le loisir	
	the drum	le tambour			
54	the price	le prix	the hangman	le bourreau	
	to exhaust	épuiser	the retreat	la retraite	
	to rust	rouiller	the perform-	la représenta-	
			ance	tion	
55	the behaviour	la conduite	to own, confess	avouer	
	to appear (<i>for</i> <i>first time</i>)	débuter	dainty	friand	
	to swallow	avaler	to threaten	menacer	
56	the watch	la montre	a gun-barrel	un canon de	
	the ring (<i>finger</i>)	la bague	fusil		
	nowhere	nulle part	to guess	deviner	
			the razor	le rasoir	
57	to run away	se sauver	the (<i>inside</i>) wall	la paroi	
	the rag	le lambeau	fortunately	par bonheur	
	a truss of	une botte de	to crumble	s'écrouler	
	straw	paille	away		
58	the beam	la poutre	a ladder	une échelle	
	the shout	le cri	the gesture	le geste	
	to share	partager	standing (<i>adj</i>)	débout	
59	the weight	le poids	dirty	sale	
	a heap	un monceau	the face	la figure	
	to roast	rôtir	bald	chauve	
60	an insurance	une compagnie	an explanation	une explication	
	company	d'assurance	the coarseness	la grossièreté	

to die of old age	mourir de vieillesse
to deign to do sg.	d'aigrer faire qc.
48 he sought them there in vain	il les y chercha en vain
two wild beasts	deux animaux féroces
to shout, help !	crier au secours
49 I need not tell you . . .	je n'ai pas besoin de vous le dire
quite close to them	tout près d'eux
look out !	garde à vous !
50 to level one's gun	braquer son fusil
they were done for !	c'en était fait d'eux !
at the same time	en même temps
51 six leagues from here	à six lieues d'ici
to give a performance	donner une représentation
to sit down to table	se mettre à table
52 to be sound asleep	être endormi profondément
a half-open door	une porte entrouverte
to bid some one welcome	accueillir qn.
53 if it is all the same to you	si cela vous est égal
to divide sg. in two	diviser qc. en deux
to attract the crowd	attirer la foule
54 to have corns on one's feet	avoir des cors aux pieds
to extract teeth	arracher des dents
that is nothing	ce n'est rien
55 the best man in the world	le meilleur homme du monde
don't complain about me	ne vous plaignez pas de moi
not to dare to do sg.	ne pas oser faire qc.
56 to tear up handkerchiefs	déchirer des mouchoirs
to introduce some one to some- body	présenter qn. à qn.
in order to prove it	pour en donner la preuve
57 to crown their misfortune . . .	pour comble de malheur . . .
to lose all presence of mind	perdre toute présence d'esprit
to burn one's fingers	se brûler les doigts
58 what is to be done ?	que faire ?
a man of gigantic size	un homme d'une taille gigantesque
to lie down flat	se coucher à plat
59 to hold out one's hand to some one	tendre la main à qn.
thanks to his skill	grâce à son adresse
more than 30 yards from there	à plus de trente pas de là
60 for want of sg. better	faute de mieux
to take some one aside	mener qn. à l'écart

	to end by . .	finir par . .	to be agreed	être d'accord
	I know not	je l'ignore		
61	the luggage	le bagage	a barrel-organ	un orgue de Barbarie
	the cart	la charrette		
	the rag (<i>tutte</i>)	la guenille		
62	the poplar tree	le peuplier	the monkey	le singe
	the orchard	le verger	the loss	la perte
	a small farm-	une meutairie	the railing	la grille
	house		a room	une pièce
63	to disappear	disparaître	a stool	un escabeau
	the cup	le gobelet		
	the canon	le chanome		
	(<i>priest</i>)		the carpet	le tapis
64	an individual	un individu	the leg	la jambe
	the table-cloth	la nappe	the arm	le bras
	the edge	le bord		
65	the shoe	le soulier		
	the stilts	les échasses	the plank	la planche
	the stalk	la tige	the stage	la scène
66	the cornet	le cornet à	noisy	bruyant
	(<i>instrument</i>)	piston	the boot	la botte
	the duck	le canard	the hip	la hanche
	the (she-)parrot	la perruche	the hare	le lièvre
67	the tail	la queue	the turkey	le dindon
	the dust	la poussière	the nightingale	le rossignol
	to stain	tacher	the canary	le serin
68	the head	la tête		
	the heart	le cœur	the closure, end	la clôture
	the cloth	le drap	the duty	le devoir
69	the shame	la honte	the laughter	le rire
	to rush forward	se précipiter	the hero	le héros
	the future	l'avenir (m)	to flee	s'enfuir
	to forgive	pardonner	the scissors	les ciseaux
70	to add	ajouter	a shake of the	une poignée de
	the calf	le veau	hand	main
	formerly	jadis	worthy	digne
			the doorkeeper	le concierge
			recently	récemment
			to watch over . .	veiller sur . .

to speak to some one in quite a low voice	parler à qn. tout bas
61 he whispered to him one must take things as they come to go there on foot	il lui parla à l'oreille à la guerre comme à la guerre y aller à pied à la nuit tombante
62 at nightfall near a country-house at the end of a long avenue	près d'une maison de campagne au fond d'une longue avenue
63 to exert one's wits as for you, my boys... be off! (<i>break the ranks</i>)	redoubler d'intelligence quant à vous, mes enfants... rompez les rangs!
64 to strike three times with his foot from their early childhood pass on to something else!	frapper trois fois du pied dès leur tendre enfance passez à autre chose!
65 to hide sg. from one's sight to stand upright on sg. level with the water	dérober qc. aux yeux de qn. se tenir debout sur qc. au niveau de l'eau
66 the sound of the hunting-horn to light the candles to meet someone on one's journey	le son du cor allumer les chandelles rencontrer qn. dans son voyage
67 bits of white paper to take off one's hat respectfully solemn silence reigned	des bouts de papier blanc se découvrir respectueusement il se fit un silence solennel
68 I like to think so that 's he!—that 's they! to raise one's eyes	j'aime à le croire c'est lui!—ce sont eux! lever les yeux
69 to do something stupid let everything be forgotten are you not of this opinion?	faire une sottise que tout soit oublié n'êtes-vous pas de cet avis?
70 to turn to everybody only one thing was wanting to expect something	s'adresser à tout le monde il n'y manqua qu'une chose s'attendre à qc.

Printed by R. & R. CLARK, LIMITED, Edinburgh.

SIEPMANN'S PRIMARY FRENCH COURSE

SOME PRESS OPINIONS.

EDUCATIONAL NEWS—"The first of these small books is an illustrated Reader, a grammar, and an exercise book, giving oral lessons of an interesting nature, sufficient grammar to give some formality to the work, and a copious selection of drill exercises. We do not know any first year's course more thorough and teachable than this one.

"The second little book gives some admirable lessons based on phonetics, covering the ground of the first ten lessons in the former work. Considering the acknowledged value of the phonetic method of studying a foreign language, this should be a valuable aid to the teacher, who should make up his mind to master the special alphabet—that of the Association Phonétique Internationale—used throughout the lessons."

ACADEMY.—"We have advocated in these columns for several years the use in teaching French of the phonetic script, preferably that of the Association Phonétique Internationale, because it is an invaluable aid to correct pronunciation. Also, since it is better that a child should learn one thing at a time, the words in his first Reader in any language should be spelt phonetically and the ordinary spelling should be carefully kept out of sight. If English people were to read through a newspaper in phonetic symbols, they would learn with surprise how many words they habitually mispronounce. Again, when a Reader is illustrated the pictures should be pictures and not symbols, nor should they do violence to a child's experience by crowding together a quite impossible series of forms merely for their symbolic value. And finally, the language learnt must be learnt in the language itself. This does not mean, of course, that English should never be spoken, it only means that each pupil should have as much conversational practice as possible each lesson. The above primer satisfies all these conditions, and we hope that those teachers who still stand aloof from the reform method will give it a trial."

SCOTSMAN.—"The object of this little volume is to supply materials for the teaching of French to beginners, in accordance with a method, of which the characteristic feature is that it places the spoken language in the foreground, without, however, neglecting the gradual and systematic study of grammar. It contains a reader, a grammar, and an exercise book."

THE MODERN LANGUAGE QUARTERLY.—"The number of teachers of French working on new method lines is at present comparatively small in England; many more will doubtless be induced to adopt such methods by the attractive French Course which Mr. Siepmann has just published. . . . We are glad to see that a real French wall-picture has been designed for use with this book. . . . An interesting feature of the course is that the work prepared for the First Term is published separately in the alphabet of the Association Phonétique Internationale, and Mr. Siepmann strongly urges its use. We entirely agree with him that teachers would not regret it. . . . One of the most absorbing questions for the teacher is that of the best vocabulary to give to the beginner. Mr. Siepmann begins in the class-room and follows the child to the library where he does his home-work, the street, the market, at home again for a meal, the *jardin public* and the country; his little people are delightful in their freshness and their naturalness. . . . Running through the course are some thirty to forty delightful drawings by Mr. H. M. Brock, in which he has caught the little French boy and girl in all their charm. By the help of these the teacher will be able to add to the store of questions suggested to him and to make the dry rules of grammar seem pleasant. The exercises which are found at the end of the book are in every way excellent."

SIEPMANN'S PRIMARY FRENCH COURSE

PRESS OPINIONS—*Continued.*

FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.—“Special attention may be called to the ‘Primary French Course,’ by Mr Siepmann of Clifton College, now published by Messrs Macmillan. The aim of the book is to meet in the initial stages of learning the double requirement of a system which shall at once teach French as a living and spoken language, and also afford the training in accurate thinking and a strict grammatical study. The book assumes that explanation of grammatical points will be given in English; but it supplies a method of forcing the pupils to shape thoughts and phrases in French.”

GUARDIAN—“Mr. Otto Siepmann’s ‘Primary French Course’ contains lessons, consisting of reading, conversation, recitation, grammar, and exercise, and the teacher is instructed to give a preliminary oral lesson to teach the meanings of the new words that occur in the reading. It thus follows closely on the lines of the reform method. Mr. Siepmann, however, has come to the inevitable conclusion that the mother-tongue must be used to some extent in teaching beginners, and his grammar is written in English. The readings are pleasantly written by M. Pellusier and the conversations are in the language of everyday life, and upon subjects appropriate for school children. The illustrations by Mr. H. M. Brock are full of life and animation, and lend themselves readily to conversation practice.”

ASSISTANT MASTERS' CIRCULAR—“This useful little volume follows the modern system of oral teaching in French from pictures, but a modification is made in allowing the use of English for explaining grammatical points. We are glad to see that more attention is paid to grammar than is usually the case in oral teaching. The phonetic transcription followed is that of the Association Phonétique Internationale. An admirable series of illustrations, on which the lessons are based, is included.”

BOOKSELLER—“M. Otto Siepmann’s high reputation as a text-book writer is too well known to require more than an allusion here. In a full and suggestive preface to the second of the volumes above mentioned, after commenting on the dissatisfaction with the teaching of modern languages which has heretofore existed, and the reasons for it, he states that his main object is to supply materials for the teaching of French by a method which places the spoken language in the foreground without neglecting the gradual and systematic study of grammar. With this view the reader, grammar, and exercises given are interdependent, and as their merits have been put to a searching practical test at Clifton College, teachers of French in schools may be said to be taking them with a warranty. M. Siepmann, we note, hopes to continue the course of which this is the first part, and ‘to produce satisfactory results, not only in the use of the spoken language, but also in making modern languages in our schools instruments of a mental training and culture comparable with that imparted by a complete course of classical training.’ With a view of ensuring a good pronunciation, the ‘First Term’ course contains a phonetic version of the first ten lessons of the larger book, preceded by a short chapter on French sounds. The symbols of the Association Phonétique Internationale have been adopted, and the separation of the two volumes has for reason the author’s opinion that it is advisable not to let pupils see the ordinary spelling till they have learned to pronounce. Mr. H. M. Brock illustrates both books in his usual admirable style.”

CLIFTON CHRONICLE—“While retaining all that has proved sound and practical in the principles of the ‘Neuere Richtung’—viz. (1) that a carefully graduated Reader should form the nucleus of modern language teaching; (2) that grammar should be reduced to essentials, and (3) that the spoken language should receive due attention—a stand is made (1) against the haphazard way of teaching grammar which is unsatisfactory in more ways than one; (2) against the idea of avoiding the mother-tongue as being a hindrance to the learner in acquiring a foreign language; (3) against the introduction of irregular forms before the pupil has mastered the regular ones, and (4) against the propagation of purely conversational methods which neglect mental training and lead to intellectual looseness and inaccuracy of the worst kind.”

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION—“The swing of the pendulum has brought us back from the radical reformers who would entirely banish the mother-tongue to a *via media* which makes French the staple of the lesson, but allows free use of English for explanation and grammar teaching. A lesson, according to Mr. Siepmann, consists of reading, conversation, grammar, and exercise, with a preliminary oral lesson to teach the meaning of new words which occur in the reading.”

A PUBLIC SCHOOL GERMAN PRIMER,

Comprising a First Reader, Grammar, and Exercises, with some remarks on German Pronunciation, and full Vocabularies. By OTTO SIEPMANN, Head of the Modern Language Department at Clifton College. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

PRESS OPINIONS.

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.—"Mr. Siepmann says in his preface that 'the present volume is an attempt to apply the principles of the *Neuere Richtung* to the teaching of German in public schools, as far as this is feasible under existing circumstances.' The attempt is successful, and we have here a book which, in the hands of a competent teacher, will prove a most satisfactory introduction to German."

"We recommend this book very warmly, as being, indeed, the first attempt to introduce in our public schools some of the more important results arrived at by the German reformers in modern language teaching."

SCHOOL BOARD CHRONICLE.—"Mr. Siepmann's *Primer* has qualities which lead us to commend it with emphasis to the attention of class teachers of German. Without rushing to any extreme, the author has produced what we think will commend itself to experienced and open-minded teachers as a very practical and attractive modification of methods that are becoming antiquated, and one uniting in a very large degree the force of imitation, with those of reasoning and of memory."

"Quite of a piece with the careful and practical character of the whole, are the interesting and useful explanations of the preface, which may be regarded as addressed primarily to teachers, but also to practical educationists at large. Not less for the purposes of Evening Continuation Schools and the Higher Standards of Elementary Schools, than for the Public Schools which the author had especially in mind, is such a work of practical interest at the present time."

EDUCATION.—"Mr. Siepmann's *German Primer* deserves more than a passing notice. It is a deliberate attempt to introduce into English schools, as far as possible, the principles of the *Neuere Richtung*, which have on the Continent revolutionized the teaching of modern languages. Type, arrangement, and references are all good and accurate. We have tested them in several ways. This is the only complete book on the new system that we have seen, and we hope its publication will do much to make the early study of the German language more thorough."

THE MODERN LANGUAGE TEACHERS' GUIDE.—"Every page of this book shows unmistakably that it is the work of a singularly able practical teacher. It is the only book for public school use which consistently carries out the principles of the New Method. It will undoubtedly achieve very great success."

A PUBLIC SCHOOL GERMAN PRIMER.

By OTTO SIEPMANN.

PRESS OPINIONS.—*Continued.*

THE MODERN LANGUAGE QUARTERLY—“It contains a reader, grammar, and writer, the exercises in the reader and writer being in duplicate, so that boys who are not moved up to a higher form need not necessarily be taken over familiar ground again. The system of the book is satisfactory, and a careful examination of it leads us to believe that pupils should be able to attain a sound knowledge of the elements of German within a year or so, if the teacher follows out the instructions of Mr. Siepmann. Reading, writing, speaking form part of each lesson, and every extract for translation or retranslation is illustrative of some part of the grammar of the language.

“The extracts for translation into English are carefully graduated, and lead up to some pieces from standard authors, such as Lessing and Heine. The grammar is complete in itself. Beginners will derive their grammatical training from it, and it is, therefore, important that in method and arrangement it should reach a high standard of excellence. We may say at once that we should find it hard to instance another outline of German Grammar of equal merit.

“We recommend the book to the attention of Teachers of Modern Languages, who have not yet become acquainted with it.”

EDUCATIONAL NEWS.—“The assistant master at Clifton College has not only formed a satisfactory *Lehrplan*, but has made it possible to carry out his plan practically and livingly. The vocabulary is not a mere lexicon of words and their synonyms. The words are annotated where requisite with historical, geographical, as well as linguistic explanations. This single, useful, and wisely-arranged book contains all that is required for an average school year.”

SCHOOL GUARDIAN.—“The system suggested in the above volume is eminently practical. The book is clear and well arranged, and any teacher who follows Mr. Siepmann’s advice should experience no difficulty in giving his pupils a thoroughly sound and practical knowledge of German.”

SCHOOLMASTER.—“Mr. Siepmann’s book is a useful combination of Reader, Grammar and Exercises. The Reading Lessons begin with very simple sentences and by careful graduation arrive at fairly difficult passages in prose and verse.”

GLASGOW HERALD.—“The system is undoubtedly a good one, it has been carefully worked out, and ought to produce good results.”

MACMILLAN AND CO., LTD., LONDON.

A PUBLIC SCHOOL GERMAN PRIMER.

8

By OTTO SIEPMANN.

PRESS OPINIONS.—*Continued.*

OXFORD MAGAZINE.—“The appearance of this book marks an epoch in the study of modern languages in England. It represents the first serious attempt to introduce into this country, in a form likely to be acceptable, the principles of the Maiburg School, whose influence on the Continent has been so far-reaching. The author's aim is ‘to treat the language as a living thing and at the same time draw from it some mental discipline and general outline, to impart ease in pronunciation and speech without degrading instruction to lessons in small talk and conversation.’ The Primer is divided into three parts—Reader, Grammar, and Exercises—and these divisions stand in close interdependence with a coincident vocabulary. Practice precedes abstract rules. On a passage of the Reader are based conversation, grammar, and exercises, and endless variation suggests itself to a competent teacher. We fear, however, that the Englishman who ‘hears a German lesson’ and deems that to be instruction in the German tongue, will curse Vietor, Bréal, Siepmann, and all their works

“We have here a rational method. The adoption of this system would speedily effect an incredible change in the attainments of the British schoolboy, and aid in the solution of the problem which is constantly forced upon our attention, *viz.*, how to induce the young hopeful to learn something of and in a foreign language.

“We hope that a second year's Course will soon be published.”

EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.—“As regards the grammar we heartily agree with Mr. Siepmann's statement that most German Courses are overcrowded with rules; he himself has avoided the mistake, though dealing fully with essentials.

“The Primer seems highly practical, and is carefully worked out.”

SATURDAY REVIEW.—“Mr. Otto Siepmann has skilfully combined a scientific and educational grammar (not mere reference tables) with a German ‘Reader.’ To this ‘Reader’ are appended English exercises, to be used chiefly for the reproduction of German sentences which have previously been read in the ‘Reader’—a highly commendable method, because a boy's mind is thus saturated with the form of German sentences before he is set to translate English sentences into German. Another point in Mr. Siepmann's method strikes us as worthy of imitation—namely, his oral drill. At the end of every passage in the ‘Reader’ he prints a set of German questions to be answered in the full German sentences which can be constructed from the passage just studied. This is the way to loosen the tongue, form the ear, make the language live, and lead boys as much as possible into the habit of thinking in German. Moreover, the constant repetition of sentences is better than the learning of unapplied grammar.”

ATHENÆUM.—“Mr. Siepmann's Public School German Primer is an excellent book. The Reader is rightly made the chief feature of the work; the Grammar is intended to explain the passages

A PUBLIC SCHOOL GERMAN PRIMER.

By OTTO SIEPMANN.

KESS OPINIONS.—*Continued.*

included in the Reader; and the Exercises are designed to afford practice in the knowledge acquired in the Grammar. The system is sound and has been carefully carried out."

GUARDIAN.—“This Primer consists of three parts—Reader, Grammar, and Exercises—all of which are interdependent. Thus, the Reader aims at evolving the elementary points of accidence and rules of syntax, the Grammar collects and systematises the ‘phenomena’ of accidence and syntax so evolved, whilst the Exercises apply what has been learnt in the Reader and in the Grammar. This part of the work seems to us admirably carried out, and the pieces selected for the Reader are particularly well chosen for their purpose. Mr. Siepmann lays great stress upon reading aloud and pronunciation, and has prefaced the book with quite an elaborate series of examples of letters and sounds, with directions how they should and also how they should *not* be pronounced. This chapter should be of great use to an English teacher of German.”

DAILY CHRONICLE.—“Englishmen before Coleridge and Carlyle bothered their heads but very little with the language of Lessing and Goethe; but now they are endeavouring to make up for their past indifference to this language, which is taught in most of our schools. The Germans themselves are great hands as well at the learning as at the teaching of tongues, and this Grammar of Mr. Siepmann aims at enabling his pupils to do more than ‘bandy light prattle’ deftly at a railway station or a dinner-table.’ His ‘Reader,’ which forms the nucleus of the book, ‘is intended to form an introduction to the German language for boys or girls of about fourteen,’ and aims at gradually evolving the more elementary points of accidence which are indispensable even to beginners. The Grammar ‘collects and systematises the phenomena of accidence and syntax so evolved.’”

SECONDARY EDUCATION.—“There are various points about this book which seem likely to be useful in the hands of a good teacher. It is a simple thing to write an easy Grammar, one that shall be popular with careless and lazy pupils. It is far more difficult to write a text-book that shall be properly graduated, and present a requisite amount of resistance to the pupil as he proceeds with his studies. The work before us is scarcely intended for very young pupils, but it would be useful to those who begin to study about the age of thirteen or so.”

UNIVERSITY CORRESPONDENT.—“This seems to be a very clear and careful grammar well adapted for use in schools. The first part, or ‘reader,’ is well selected and graduated. The arrangement of the grammatical sections is good. Besides the exercises there are easy pieces of continuous prose for translation into German.”

MACMILLAN AND CO., LTD., LONDON.